NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER OCEAN STEAMER WRECKED. THE STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE BADLY DAMAGED BY COLLISION WITH AN UNKNOWN STEAMER —SHE IS RUN ASHORE—THE PASSENGERS

AND CREW SAVED. LONDON, Thursday, May 23, 1872. A dispatch from Hastings announces that the North-German Lloyd's steamship Baltimore, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, en route from Baltimore for Bremen, and subsequently sailed for her destination, has met with a disaster which will probably

At 12 o'clock last night when the Baltimore was o town of Hastings, she came in collision with an unknown steamer, and had a hole 18 feet long and seven feet wide stove in her hull. The water poured in rapidly and extinguished the fires, not, however, before the steamer had been run aground. The coast guards at Hastings immediately came to the relief of the distressed vessel, and succeeded in rescuing her passengers and crew and When the Baltimore went ashere she ran on a rock, and it is probable will go to

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY-FRAUDS IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS. Madrid, Thursday, May 23, 1872.

At the session to-day of the Congress, or lewer branch of the Cortes, Senor Sagasta, the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, stated that in consequence of the publicity given to the documents relating the secret funds, the Ministry would resign.

EVENING .- The crisis in the Ministry continues. It is said that several million pesetas of the secret funds of the Government were used during the recent elections for members of the Cortes. Señor Sagasta, the President of the Council, insists upon tendering his resignation. His Majesty King Amadeus has called in Senor Zabala for consultation relative to the formation of a new Cabinet should the present members insist upor

The Government troops in Gerona have had an en-

CONVICTED COMMUNISTS TO EMBARK FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

PARIS. Thursday, May 23, 1872. Henri Rochefort, whose departure for New-Caledonia has been delayed, will sail to-morrow for that island, together with several other persons who have seen convicted of participation in the communist

on of the opinion that the debates in the Assembly on Tuesday and Wednesday inflicted a crushing blow to the hopes of the friends of the Empire. The Journal des Debats says the result of the discussion is a parliamentary Sedan. It is understood that the party of the Left in the Assembly will, after the close of the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine, demand the impeachment of the members of the last Ministry under the Empire.

## THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE BY AN EYE-WITNESS-TORRENTS OF LAVA-MANY VILLAGES DE-STROYED-SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN NAPLES. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

NAPLES, April 30 .- An eruption of Vesuvius is an event which does not occur every century. It has appalled us every one. It has driven from their omes, at least for a time, from 20,000 to 30,000 persons. The vast majority have returned, for they were only dtals, others dead. On Wednesday, the 24th April, was ished action. Still the spectacle was a grand one, and wast numbers went off on the nocturnal expedition usual did not wear a threatening aspect; and so they crept on, gradually reaching higher and higher, and perching about on cracs of lava, prattling about the grandeur of of the cone issued a current, or rather a river of tire, time, the report which I have just this instant received of Giovanni Cozzolino, the principal guide. On Thurs day afternoon, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the great cone, the new cone, and some recently formed craters, sent forth five currents of lava, which, pursuing their course—some toward Torre del Greco, others toward Reina-threatened to devour those places. An eruption so strong, while it filled all who witnessed it with apprehension, was yet fascinating from its beauty, and gave indications of yet a greater erup tion. During the day the lava seemed to be spent; the two principal cones only discharged vast columns of stones into the air, and for some time Vesuvius, compara-

tively transpoll without, trembled from internal labor.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the crater of which I have already spoken as being near that of 1865, opened, and sent forth a current which may be new crater, not far distant, began to play, sending forth with stones which fell near the Observatory. Most of those who then stood between the Crocele and the foot of the cone were severely burnt, roasted-some of them are dead; but this is not the place to enumerate the victims. The two currents, meanwhile, one on the right and the other on the left of the Observatory, pursued a very rapid course. Such was the state of things until a. m. of the 26th April, when, in a moment, the aspect was entirely changed. Vesuvius began to throw up colmns of stones into the air, and with such feroclous and continuous roarings that they were heard distinctly compared to the firing of artillery, but no human ar loudness; and depth. It was appalling; it shook our tinued without ceasing, I may almost say, until last night. Rapidly and more rapidly the lava pursued its course—and other mouths opening for a considerable space, enlarged the first. The consternation of the people of the neighboring towns and villages was at its hight-how could it be otherwise. Men, women, and children, old and young, gave themselves up to precipitate flight, carrying with them what they could of their household gods. The stream on the left of the Observatory advanced quickly; other affluents swelled its proportions, issuing as they did at a certain distance from Massa di Somma had been already covered by it in part, and some portion of San Sebastiano; and it was coming down toward Cercela. Happily it stopped; but Massa. a township of 9,000 inhabitants, and San Sebastiane have suffered much, though not to the extent which has

The stream on the right of the Observatory, after run ning a short distance, stopped; but another current from an immense opening in the mountain flowed down in the direction of Torre del Greco with a most menacing as pect, and fortunately stopped within haif a mile of it built on the rains of several cities swallowed up by the former flery deluges. You may see the top of a belfry which emerges from the lava that covers with a black ened crust the last city. What wonder then that the whole population were on the move to avoid the destruction which hung over them on the neighboring hights Bo they fled from many other villages and towns around the mountain, for it bled at every pore-lava flowed down north, south, east, and west. Vesuvius was a mass of flames, and no one felt certain that the ground might not open beneath his feet. Toward Saturday night the flery deluge censed, and the mountain assumed another as-pect. It roared and rumbled fearfully, and for ten entire days rained continuous showers of fine, black dust; every one was compelled to carry an umbrella—many? gauze coverings on their faces. That fine impalpable dust covered everything, and entered every where. It was several inches deep in the streets; it entered our doors and windows, which were carefully closed; and our plates, and the very handles of our knives, I observed yesterday, at dinner, were roughened by its presence. "Signori you must pardon it," said the

servants, "we cannot attempt to maintain cleanliness." I need scarcely tell you that, for five days, the utmost consternation and confusion have prevailed in Naples; thousands have entered, of whom many have left and places. There hwas no interruption, as there returned to their homes. For unward of a thousand tem- was no limit, to their hardinood. At no

porary provision has been made by the imunicipality in public buildings; off Santa Lucia there were many parges crowded with fugitives of each sex, and one poor woman, taken prematurely with pains of labor, was delivered in the crowd. As soon as the disaster obtained any great proportions on Friday, the prefect and military der of the district, the Quastor, and others, went over to Rosina, where troops and guards had been already sent, not a moment too soon, as hordes of wretches had gone over from Naples to plunder the afflicted villages. Fifty were arrested in Rosina. The King went to the scene of the greatest disaster, and there distributed succor to those who were in greatest Meanwhile four steamers were dispatched Corsenal to Granatello to bring away itives, and the railway was opened gratuitously to the public. The King, the Ministers, on the part of Government, the Provincial Council, and the municipality have subscribed liberally, so as to meet immediate sities, and a public subscription has been opened. Prof. Palmieri, fine plucky old fellow as he is, has stuck to his post from first to last in the Observatory. Rivers of lava flowed all round him; rocks, pumice stones, and fine sand by the tun have been falling around him, still there he has stuck, watching his instruments, and telling us regularly of what was going on in the bowels of the earth. All honor to Prof. Palmieri, Director of the Observatory on Vesuvius. In the city there has been a great panic, but on the whole the peo ple have conducted themselves well. The troops were consigned to barracks, and the National Guard was reserved. Women, devout or otherwise, have, of course the Saints. Some went to the Duomo and insisted of

with outstretched arms toward the flery mountain. Friday, May 3 .- On Tuesday morning last, it was aleged, Prof. Palmieri had asserted an earthquake would take place, and it was believed by many. Thousands that night, even in Naples, abandoned their houses and stood or sat in the open squares; some even weut to the Campo. Many left Naples, and from the hotel in which I am staying 100 persons fled in two days, while others confessed that they had left their beds and walked about all night. I am not astonished at it for those were really "Dies Ira." Now all is changedthree days of continued thunder-storms have cleared the air, and have dispersed the electricity of the mountain, and a bright May sun is shining down on the scene of ruin. Yesterday I drove over again to Rosina. The air was still so full of fine dust as to make the eyes smart and render an umbrella desirable. Masses of ashes were swept up on either side of the road and people were occupied in throwing over els of it from the tops of their houses. Some wary persons too were collecting it in courtyards, and reserving it for building-excellent cement it makes when well mixed with lime; as fine as powder it makes when well mixed with time; as the as powder, it is useful, too, for cleaning metal of every kind. Carts and carriages of all kinds and descriptions were driven toward. Porticl, laden with furniture; for the people have not all returned. They cannot forget that less than a week ago the volcano threatened to sweep them all away, or bury them beneath the flery flood.

the image of St. Januarius being brought out, and when,

through the intervention of the Questor and the Car-dinal, this difficulty was overcome, many went to the

### THE GREAT FIRE IN YEDO.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE PORTION OF THE CITY—FIVE THOUSAND EDIFICES IN RUINS— TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

ROM THE REGULAR COURESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. YEDO, April 22 .- On the afternoon of the 3d inst., at about 3:30 o'clock—the hour when the little foreign community of the center of Yedo finds itself at occupied by one of the great Daimios, but more recently used as barracks for the soldiers who guard the inner entrances to the Mikado's castle. At this season of the year fires are of altogether too fre quent occurrence to attract particular attention, unless they appear to threaten an unusual amount of destru tion; and in this case, although a high wind was blow ing, there was little reason to apprehend especial danger. The yasiki, in which it originated, was separated on three sides by massive walls and broad moats from al other buildings, and under ordinary circumstances, might have been entirely consumed without peril to the neighborhood. Part of it, indeed, as it happens, is still stand Solely because it was very near my own residence, and not with any suspicion that it would lead to seriou results, I walked over at 31 to see in what manner it would be dealt with by the native firemen. A few by standers gazed indifferently at the apparently expiring flames, and laborers were leisurely pulling apart the burning joists and timbers, and scattering them at safe intervals from each other. Having an engagement in ; distant part of the city, I soon withdrew, convinced that, in the artistic sense described by De Quincey, the whole thing would be a failure. thoroughfares almost choked with crowds of people hurrying ifrom every direction toward a point considerably seemed probable that a second fire, of more imposing dimensions, had burst out in another quarter, but that the tittle blaze of the early afternoon had succeeded in spreading to any extent was almost beyond calculation It was not long, however, before the real state of affairs revealed itself. Although the buildings first ignited were almost isolated, as I have mentioned, the violence of the wind had been sufficient to carry sparks and embers over all artificial obstructions, and to kindle new flames in a score of places. By 4½ o'clock a dozen of the eled, and, aithough the most energetic efforts were made by the populace to confine the devastation within the exterior walls of the castle, the masses of shops and citizens' dwellings beyond were soon seized, and the entire space between the eastern boundary of the fortifications nd the Bay of Yedo was doomed. In less than a couple of hours from the time when the flames began to spread beyond their first contracted limit, they had flown over a distance of about two miles, in a direct line, leaving a

vacant tract averaging over half a mile in breadth. In no other place, probably, would so swift and sweeping a transformation have been possible. The drynes of the atmosphere, the force of the wind, which rapidly rose to almost a hurricane, and the inflammable nature of the houses, combined to make the destruction as rapid as it was vast and ruinous. Attempting, just at nightfall, to walk through a region every foot of which been familiar to me, I repeatedly lost my way, and discovered, on asking to be right, that the very inhabitants were as much astray as myself. Excepting the heavy line of the wall and canal, not a landmark was left. The only buildings spared were the little fire-proof "go-downs, -narrow, one-story structures of clay-in which the well-to-do citizens store their valuables, and which, although they would not resist a long-continued heat, genrally wishstand the brief ferocity of a Japanese conflagration. All others had vanished. Government offices, the finest mansions of the higher class of residents, great commercial warehouses, and superb old temples, with thousands of humbler dwellings, were totally obliterated. Not a vestige of them was discernable an hour after the flames had touched them. Even their ashes were whirled away into the waters of the bay. It is impossible to conceive of another such scene of overwhelming and instantaneous desolation. Within less than three hours a district of two square miles was laid waste, 5,000 edifices were destroyed, and 20,000 people were turned homeless into the streets.

The behavior of the populace at the time of and after this almost unparalleled calamity was again such as to justify all that has ever been said of their perfect order, patient fortitude, and vigorous energy. Long after all reasonable hope of checking the course of the fire had been spandoned, they labored valiantly and heroically to keep it within the closest possible range, and dis played a persistent courage and insensibility to peril which I have never known equaled in any similar emer-gency. From an elevated part of one of the walls I could see groups of firemen standing upon and in the midst of burning houses, grasping their standards until the woodwork literally blazed in their hands. These singular emblems are generally looked upon as a species of "firegod," in which a superstitions faith is reposed, and the apparent reliance of the multitude upon them is duly derided by superior critics of Caucasian hue. The fact is, that they have precisely the same purpose as the banners of an army, and are planted by their bearers in spots of peculiar danger, nature has the power to endure. Scores of these daring fellows were successively prostrated, and were borne away, insensible from wounds or sufacation, while others eagerly pressed forward Ito take their

moment was the least sign of hesitation or indecision apparent. For the mere chance of rescuing a single house, a dozen men would fearlessly risk their lives. Every disposition to second their endeavors was shown by the multitude. How such perfect order could have prevalled in so dense and excited a mass it is difficult to understand. No sign of turbulence was anywhere visible. All whose possessions were not in immediate dan

ble. All whose possessions were not in inheritate dai-ger seemed ready and anxious to assist their less fortunate neighbors, and, even among strangers, the most perfect confidence appeared to pre-vail. I have been since informed by the authorities of Yedo that not a single case of loss by theft during the fire was brought to their notice, and that the condition of the city was, throughout the night and the few days closely following, more than ordinarily quiet and free from disorder. Having myself passed many hours among that part of the community whose sufferings were greatest, I can readily believe this statement, and am glad to give it concurrence, so far as a single obser-By 11 o'clock at night, the fire had burnt itself out. At

midnight, groups of laborers were at work, with lanterns and torches, putting together rough sheds and shantles, which might serve as temperary refuges for the houseless women and children. At sunrise, the next morning, the burnt plain was dotted over with little rude villages of huts, and all idea of useless despair seemed to have given way to a vigorous impulse of restoration. But the amount of misery, aithough not conspicuously visible must have been very great. The Government contrib uted large stores of rice for the relief of the sufferers, and private contributions were offered in abundance and gratefully received. Although the pride of the native officials withheld them from soliciting aid from strangers, they gladly accepted the little that the foreign residents of Yedo were able to offer. The people of Yokohama held a meeting upon the subject, and, after an elaborate investigation, decided that, inas much as the authorities had supplied food for 12,000 people, leaving only 8,000 unprovided for, they found it unnecessary to interfere further than to "express their deepest sympathy." For this heartless indifference a sluggish shame is just now beginning to appear, but the time has gone by when any aid could be of practical benefit, even if any were contemplated, which is not probable. The entire pecuniary loss by this fire is estimated at over one million and a half of dellars Eight persons were killed outright, and some 50 others were desperately wounded. The list of houses destroyed includes 17 large government offices, 60 temples, 28 small public offices, and 4,753 private dwellings, shops, &c. With all its frequent devastations by fire, plagues, and earthquakes, but two greater public calamities have occurred in Yedo since the time of its foundation.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE SENATE—TRIAL OF JUDGE PRINDLE—JUDGE M'CUNN'S CASE. SENATE .... ALBANY, May 23, 1872.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m.

Mr. MURPHY, from the Committee on Eules, submitted a report, which was, on his motion, laid on the table. The CHAIR announced that the first business in order was the argument on the demurrer put in by the re-spondent, Horace G. Prindle, County Judge and Surrogate of Chenango County. The charges against the re spondent are 54 in number, and recite the years of 1867. 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. He, as County Judge and Surrogate, drew the papers of all descriptions, knowing the same were to be used him as such County Judge and Surrogate, and knowingly, corruptly, and unlawfully demanded, received, and extorted fees varying from \$2 to \$60 for his personal services in drawing such papers; also, that during the years named he refused to perform the duties of his office, referring applicants to one George Hay to have their papers drawn. The demurrer contains two exceptions; first, to the fourth charge that he refused to perform the duties of his office; that it is insufficient in not being specific; second, to all of the 54 charges, except the fourth, as not imputing to him any missonduct during his present term of office, and that the Senate has no jurisdiction in the case.

Henry R. Mygart of the counsel for Judge Frindle addressed the Senate in support of the demurrer, reviewing the charges, and claiming that, as these alleged offenses occurred while the respondent was serving a previous term of office, a reflection and a new oath of the powers of the Senate in such trials, citing a large number of authorities and cases where the alleged offenses were committed during a previous term of office, and which were set aside. from \$2 to \$60 for his personal services in drawing such

tion raised—the question of jurisdiction. He was sur-prised that the respondent should come in here with such a plea. There were two courses open to him. These changes were indictable. He could have stood trial, on he could have come here throwing open all avenues for investigation, if he considered his action as pure as it should be. He asked the Senate if it was ready to strike down the great and salutary power placed in their hands by the Constitu-tion. Here was an official indulging in practices so fre-quently that they had become a common action, and what were they I There are 54 charges against him, quently that they had become a common action, and what were they I There are 54 charges against him, most of which were to the effect that he was guilty of extorting from the widow and the orphan, the decrepid and the demented, moneys without authority of law; and must the provision made by the Constitution for the punishment of such conduct be set aside! The counsel proceeded in this strain at much length. He then discussed the object and purpose of convening the Senate, not wholly as a court, but as a Senate with powers like a court. He said the Senate's office was not so much to punish offenses as to prevent their recurrence. He argued at much length in favor of overruing the demurrer. Recess till 4 p. m.

The Senate reassembled at 4 p. m. Senator J. Woot, from the Judiclary Committee, to whom was referred the case of Judge McCunn, reported that they had been attended by the Judge in person and by his counsel, and that the charges were served upon him, and that he served and filed his answer thereto, and that Judge McCunn cleets to be tried before the Senate instead of the Committee. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Themais then resumed his argument in opposition to the demurrer put in by Judge Frindle, and spoke an hour and a haif.

Judge Prixblic then addressed the Senate in his own defense, and protested against the appeals to the passion of the Senate made by counsel. If the Cannet Judge of

defense, and protested against the appeals to the passion of the Senate made by counsel. If the County Judge of Chemango County was guitty of corrupt conduct he was here to stand the test of the Senate and fall. As to this He said that it must have occurred to the Senate that it was a little curious that for nine years this corruption, this extertion, has prevailed in this office of County Judge of Chenango County, and yet the people not know anything of it until a new election is to be had, when these frauds and corruptions are developed by a political convention opposed to the incumbent. He then detailed the fruitiess efforts made in his county to obtain an indictment from the Grand Jury, and also the utter failure before the people in the election.

Mr. Tremain rose to a point of order, and questioned the propriety of alluding to the action of the Grand Jury, unless the other side be permitted to show whose Grand Jury this was.

the propriety of although to the action of the Grand Jury, this was.

Jury, unies the other side be permitted to show whose Grand Jury this was.

Judge PRINDLE said he was only replying to what counsel said about these offenses being indictable.

The PRISIDENT said Judge Prindle might proceed in order, but intinated that it was not in order to refer to an action of a Grand Jury.

Judge PRINDLE—Very well, I have the right, then, to refer to the action of the Board of Supervisors, for counsel has referred to their action. He then detailed their proceedings and the part he performed before that Board to show that he had done all that could be required of him. He also criticised the charges, claiming that he was justified by law in acting as he had done until again called to order, when he said he had no disposition to speak out of order, but, as counsel for the procecution had referred to the charges, he thought he had the right to show that they were fallacious. After continuing a few moments longer, he submitted the question to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the Senate went into secret.

on motion of Mr. Lewis the Senate went into secret Session.

During the consultation it was agreed to adjourn till the 18th of June at 4 p. m., leaving the question on the demurrer unsettled.

iemnrer unsettled.

The case of Judge McCunn is also postponed till that The case of Judge McCunn is also postponed till that time.

The presence of Judge Barnard in the Court of Impeachment yesterday created much surprise, as it was generally supposed he would appear only by counsel, there being no necessity for his personal attendance. He, however, stated that he would appear in person, because he wanted to pay proper respect to the Court. It was remarked that this was the first Court which he ever feit bound to respect. After the adjournment he disappeared, and was believed to have returned to New-York, but it was subsequently ascertained that he was still here, and was making earnest efforts, through personal friends and otherwise, to influence some of the Senators. It may be possible for a member of the Court of Impeachment to associate on friendly terms with the accussed, and yet do strict justice between the latter and the people; but it can hardly be deemed consistent with propriety that they should be seen driving about in a carriage together at least until the judgment of the Court has been rendered.

### WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

NUMBER OF INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICAN REP RESENTATIVES OPPOSED TO IT-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- It is probable that the House will take no action upon the Ku-Klux bill. A number of Republicans are opposed to it, and declare that they will vote against it, and among them are such influential men as Messrs. Garfield, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Blair, Hay, and Ambler. A still larger number regard the measure as an egregious political blunder, time say that if it should come to a direct vote, and should be pressed as a party measure, they might feel compelled to vote for it. Among this class are several Southern Republicans, who are shrewd enough to know that their prospects for reflection will be damaged instead of helped if the bill becomes a law. The Democrats are inclined to oppose a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of bringing the bill before the House, and, of course, can defeat such a motion if they please. If they are assured, however, that 15 or 20 Republicans will vote with them to lay the bill upon the table, they will make no objection to taking it up. This is clearly their true policy. A square vote upon the bill give him the power to reflect himself by the aid of mar result would be a crushing defeat of the Administration and an important triumph for the opposition. To stave off the bill only by dilatory motions, or by defeating a motion to bring it up for debate and action, would settle nothing, and put no man upon record for or against the measure. The upon the Senate of the attempted outrage upon the lib erties of the people, and avert the indignation of their constituents by saying that they had taken no part in the plot to put into the hands of the President the power to suspend the habcas corpus in every State in the Union during the whole period of the political canvass which is to decide whether he is to continue in office for a second

#### MR. COBURN'S REVENGE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE GETTING EVEN ON CINCINNATI-HE FINDS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Mr. Coburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, after keeping silence three weeks, made an attack to-day upon Mr. E. V. Smalley, late clerk of that Committee, He charged him with being a "hired slanderer as a Tam-UNE correspondent, and a worthless clerk of the Committee." Gen. Garfield spoke in favorable terms, from his own knowledge, of Mr. Smalley's conduct as clerk for many years before Mr. Coburn was appointed upon the Committee, and Mr. Hay, now on the Committee, bore testimony to his efficiency and fidelity up to the time of his dismissal. So explanation or reply to Mr. Coburn's unjust attack is hardly cessary. The only specification which Mr. Coburn made in support of his charge of malicious falsehood, was that THE TRIBUNE had reported in its Washington dispatches that he had opposed in his Committee a me report was not given as an absolute fact, but as a credible ramor, as all the reports of doings of Committees which hold secret meetings have to be. The accuracy of the hold secret meetings have to be. The accuracy of the reports of the Buell investigation, which have appeared in The Tribers, has never been questioned by any member of the Committee, and had they been untrue, would have been promptly corrected at the request of any member of the Committee. Mr. Coburn did not say, to-day, that he had voted in favor of calling Mr. Pitman, In support of his other charges, he said that Mr. Smalley had employed a young man to do the work of the Committee, paying him \$2 a day, and receiving \$6 himself; and, further, that the proper books and records of the Committee had not been kept. He did, after a full understanding with Mr. Coburn, and with his approval, employ and pay Mr. H. H. St. Clair, an intelligent young gentlemen, to assist in doing the writing of the Committee, and to direct the Chairman's documents and remain in the room at all times when the Committee was not in session. This arrangement was made in order that Mr. Smalley might find time to give attention to his duties as a journalist. He attended every meeting of the Committee, except one, while he was its clerk and was then absent on account of sickness. He spent a considerable portion of each day in the Committee room, and was as familiar with the Committee is business as the chairman. He kept the records of the Committee in the same way that they had been kept for four years previous. Mr. Coburn knew all along how these records were kept, and never suggested any change or made any complaint, until he had determined upon Mr. Smalley's removal, and then he assigned only political reasons. Mr. Coburn was much disconcerted when Mr. Brooks repeatedly asked him why he did not discover all of this until the day of the Cincinnati Convention. reports of the Buell investigation, which have appeared in

The Committee on Military Affairs are still hunting for the lost Bueil records. Most of the clerks and messen gers in the War Department have been examined, and nation, it is reported, as to the general condition of ner records, and particularly as to the alleged mutila-n of the headquarters letter books of the Army of the tomac. The Committee expect to complete the in-stigation in time to make a written report before the

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SECRET SESSION OF THE SENATE ON THE SUP-

PLEMENTARY TREATY-THE NEW-ORLEAN INVESTIGATION — PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE—PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY ADJOURN-MENT OF CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23, 1872.

The Senate went into Executive session at 121 o'clock to-day, and remained with closed doors until after 5. It is reported that nearly the whole afternoon was occupied by Mr. Sumner, who made a strong speech opposing the proposed new article to the Treaty. Mr. Sumner's ons in regard to the Treaty have much influence with Senators, not only because he has given more time to the study of the great questions involved than any other Senator, but also because he gave to the Treaty, when it was before the Senate a year ago, a most earnest and efficient support. No vote was reached this afternoon, and there is much diversity of opinion as to the fate of the Granville protocol. Some Senators, whose opinion on the matter is worthy of consideration, believe that the President will be advised by a two-thirds vote to negotiate a supplemental treaty, somewhat modified in form. Those Senators who were in favor of this action urged that the discussion proceed to-day, in order that the resolution which may be passed by the Senate may go to the President as soon as possible, and negotiations with the British Government may go on while the Senate is finishing up its legislative business. Other Senators think that the President will be advised not to negotiate any supplemental treaty; or, rather, that less than two-thirds will vote for such afresolution The Tariff bill will be reported to the Senate to-mor-

row, with many important changes, making it conform in a degree to that passed by the Senate earlier in the

The House New-Orleans Investigating Committee. which returned from its inquiry more than two months ago, is no nearer an agreement regarding its report, and no nearer the completion of such report than it was the day it returned. Judge Scoffeld, the Chairman. upon his return to this city, presented a report, giving the historical facts connected with the case, and the testimony elicited, but did not make any the case, and the testimony elicited, but did not make any expressions as to the innocence or guilt of either party in New-Orleans, in connection with the charges which brought about the investigation. It is not probable that the Committee will submit any report during the present session. The testimony in the case has been printed, and is ready for distribution by members. It is stated that Mr. Speer, who with Judge Archer were the Democratic members of the Committee, is preparing a minority report, which will be signed by himself and his political colleague. If a report is made to the House, Measrs. Judge Scofield and Mr. McCrary will probably agree upon a statement, Messrs. Archer and Speer upon a counter statement, and Mr. H. Boardman Smith, the remaining member of the Committee, will, in the main, agree with Scofield and McCrary, but will submit a third report, so that there will be three reports. Each one of them will be what is known as a minority report, and no majority presentation of the case will be made. From present indications, however, nothing more will be heard of the New-Oricans investigation.

After transacting a variety of miscellaneous business. After transacting a variety of miscellaneous business

to-day, by unanimous consent the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Expenses bill, and finished it before adjourning. Some opposition was mades to the items of appropriations for the public grounds in Washington, but they were all agreed to as they stood in the bill. A paragraph appropriating \$75,000 in addition to close up its faffairs as soon as possible after the 30th of June, called forth an animated discussion. Motions to largely reduce these appropria-tions and to strike them out altogether were lost by ma-iorities of one and two only. Mr. Garfield

accused the Democrats, who were opposing the appropriations, of wishing to avoid paying the debts of the Government to the colored soldiers. This created great excitement, more than a dozen Democrats striving to get the floor to reply, and order was only restored after vigorous demonstrations with the Chairman's mallet. Mr. Cox denied that the Democrats were opposed to paying the colored soldiers, and said that the money appropriated for the Bureau did not go to the soldiers, but was used to carry on elections and to fill the pockets of harpies. The fact did not seem to be generally understood that the Freedman's Bureau is an intermediate institution standing between the colored soldiers and the regular accounting and disbursing offices of the Government, to prosecute the claims of such soldiers, and receive and forward their certificates for bounty and pensions. No such machinery is employed in the case of white soldiers, who deal directly with the Treasury and the Pension Office. Most of the Republicans appeared to think that the appropriations for the Bureau were directly for the payment of bounties, &c., to the soldiers themselves, which is not the case. The Bureau is acknowledged by almost everybody to be a uscless institution, but it has fastened itself so firmly upon the Treasury that the efforts that have been made every successive year, for three or four years past, to shake it off have hitherto been unsuccessful, and it is only by making, as it were, an advance payment of \$175,000 to its officers that the House has at last succeeded in fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up its fixing the time for it to wind up the fixing the time for it to wind up the fixing the time for it to wind up the fixing the time for it to wind up the fixing the fixing

cerned, has reached an unusually advanced stage at this time, and there is little doubt that it will be ready this time, and there is little doubt that it will be ready to adjourn on the 29th of May, the time fixed upon. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the last of the series, was disposd of in the House to-day, and there only remain a few odds and ends, being the reports of Conference Committees and amendments which hang between the two Houses, to dispose of. There are a few amendments to the Fortification bill, and a few to the Army bill, but these disposed of, the business will require but little time in that body. The only doubt that remains as to the adjournment of Congress at the time selected exists in the Senate, and principally upon the Treaty, which will require the most of the time of that body, and if any delay in adjournment occurs, it will be due entirely to the compileations which the Treaty engenders. There is a division of sentiment as to whether the Senate will be able to finsh its imperiant current business before the 3d of June. No trustworthy judgment, however, can be formed at this time.

The sentiment of the leading members of the House of

The sentiment of the leading members of the House of both parties is that Senator Sumner's emasculated the present session. It is at the bottom 'of the order of ousiness on the Speaker's table, and there are more than business on the Speaker's table, and there are more than a hundred bills on top of it which must be acted upon by the House or be set aside by a two-thirds vote. Even the friends of the Civil Rights bill admit that it has not a two-thirds vote in the House, and the possibility of its coming up for a vote before being reached in its recular order is very small. There are but tew important bills upon the Speaker's stable, A dozen or more relating to railroads, about the same number to private claims and pensions, and as many more to Indians. Even should these be disposed of, dilatory motions on the part of the Democrats, or other opponents of the measure, would defeat action upon it at the present session. It may, therefore, be regarded as killed.

In the evening session of the House, Gen. Banks's bill

In the evening session of the House, Gen. Banks's bill providing for the construction of ten first-class iron team sloops of war was reported by Mr. Scoffeld from the Naval Committee. Mr. Cox announced to his Demo cratic brethren that it was a Radical job, to raise a fund for campaign purposes to help redlect Grant: and so the Democrats, finding the House with scarcely a quorum, secured an adjournment without final action being taken. The bill comes up again to-morrow, when an effort will be made to cut off flibustering and pass it.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

The President has approved the act amendatory of the Election law. It provides that all votes for representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwith

ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This section is not to apply to any State
voting otherwise whose elections for such representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its
Legislature next after the approval of this act.

In the evening session of the House of Representatives,
the bill granting a pension to the widow of Admiral Faragut, was passed. The Senate amendments to the
House bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners; and to the House bill, supplementary to the
Apportionment act, were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was ordered. Mr. Scofield reported
a bill for the construction of ten steam vessels
of war, of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy
may dee! e, each carrying 10 or more guns of large caliber, and appropriating \$3,000,000 for that purpose, but a
vote on the bill was prevented by dilatory motions interposed by Messrs. Holman and Beck, and the House, at
10:30, took a recess until the same hour to-morrow
morning.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS-A REVOLUTIONARY BAND DEFEATED.

MATAMOROS, May 23 .- For the last few days the revolutions have appeared in small parties in the and were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded. It is reported that a small party of men belonging to the forces lately commanded by Cortina pronounced and joined the revolutionists. Trevino is said to be near Monterey and Guiga near Ceraloo, both of whom are recruiting their forces.

AUSTRALIAN 'NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 .- The following ews dispatches have been received here by mail from

Australia, the latest date being April 14. Australia, the latest date being April 14.

New-South Wales.—A revolution occurred at Fijl, and Burt was compelled to retire from office. The yield of the gold field is increasing largely. Additional discoveries have been made in New-England of tin deposits. A seam of tin has been tested to the depth of six feet. A rich platina mine has been discovered near Bendemeer. Victoria.—Mr. Brisbain of the Chamber of Commerce, is urging the Government to cooperate in guaranteeing the interest on another cable to India. The Hon. Charles G. Duffy has announced the intention of the Government to make Melbourne the terminus of the occan main steamers.

South Australia.—Gold has been discovered by the telegraph construction party in the Northern territory,

stemers.

South Australia.—Gold has been discovered by the telegraph construction party in the Northern territory, but work in that section has been stopped on account of the floods. The shipments of copper from the Wallaroo copper mines are increasing. The bark Midas was wrecked in Geograph Bay.

Queensland—Two new copper mines have been discovered in the Western district. The Railway Commission has almost completed its labors. The Government will probably extend its Southern line to the tin mines. The wool crop of last season shows a large defict. The cotton and sugar crops promise well. Deposits of the have been found in one of the islands in Bass Strait.

New-Zealand.—Tekooti again marrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Several of his followers have surrendered to the Government forces. William King, the taken prisoner. Several of his followers have surren-dered to the Government forces. William King, the great Maori chief, appears more friendly disposed. Telegraphic communication from Auckland southward is now complete.

TORNADO IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 23. - A tornado of great fury passed over the country north and east of this city about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several houses and barns were demolished. The house of George McMullen, a farmer, was taken up and carried several rods, with the members of the family in it, all of whom were injured, but not fatally. The tornado was a quarter of a mile in width.

> TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The continuous dry weather in Cuba has in-.The Red Stockings defeated the Forest Citys of

Cereland, in Boston, resterday. Score, 10 to 7.

The drug establishment of Messrs. Reno, Espy k Co., in Toledo. was damaged by fire, on Wednesday, to the amount of \$30,000; hisy measures.

A street railroad car, in Philadelphia, on the Market-st. line, was stopped on the bridge, last night, by four men, and the conductor robbed and dreadfully beaten.

... The accouchment of Mrs. Anna Swan Bates, well known as the Nova Scotian Ginntess, is announced in England. She was delivered of still-born female child of gigantic proportions.

... Prince Humbert, accompanied by his wife, ess Margherita, will leave Milau on Saturday for Berliu, to return all recently paid to Italy by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. 

. S. H. Horn, age 26, of Orneville, Me., on secay, in his saw-mill, accidentally fell across a circular saw in , and was cut to pieces. Both legs and one arm were cut off, and it saws assume. . Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and eas of Wales, are expected to arrive in Paris to-day. They are now its return to Eugland from their tour in the southern portion of the

A fire at Mannington, W. Va., at an early hour erday morning, destroyed the greater portion of the town; ed at \$18,000; insured for \$5,500, in Columbus, Cive

Commander W. H. Low has been detached he command of the Mohican and is placed on waiting orders. Engineer Harman Newell has been detached from the Sancaster, granted sick leave. In the Superior Criminal Court of Boston, yes

terday, Thomas Murphy, aged 14, who fatally stabled George The a last of 12, was found guilty of manulaughter. He was recommen-the mores of the court, and centence was deferred.

SHAKESPEARE.

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE IN THE CEN-TRAL PARK.

ADDRESSES BY JUDGE C. P. DALY, THE HON. H. G. STEBBINS, AND WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT—STODDARD'S POEM READ BY EDWIN BOOTH— MUSICAL EXERCISES BY THEODORE THOMAS'S BAND AND THE ARION SOCIETY-MISCELLA-

> Others shide our question. Thou art free. We ask and sak. Thou smilest and art still, Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill, That to the stars nacrows his majesty, Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea, Making the heaven of heavens his dwelling-place To the foiled searching of mortality And then, who didst the stars and sunbeams know. Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-isocored, self-secur Didst walk on earth unguessed at. Better so All pains the immortal spirit unst endure, All weakness that impairs, all griefs that how Find their sole voice in that victorious brow.

ented yesterday at the Central Park-when Shakes-

peare's Statue was unvailed there and formally dedicacated, in the presence of at least 6,000 persons-was impressive to a degree that sober words can but faintly suggest. Obvious elements of the beautiful mingled in it with positive and extraordinary elements of the sublime. To a pageant of natural leveliness is added the pemp of a solemn ritual-uttering the triumphant hemage of human hearts, not alone toward the greatest of men, but toward whatever is glorious in the fiber and in the destiny of human nature. The day was worthy of the scene and of the occasion-a day in the strong and lovely infancy of our American year. The grass and foliage were freshly green, and deliciously odorous. The wind was soft and cool. Out of every thing, near and far, breathed the spring-time spirit of Haith and hope. All around the lovers of the world's poet-assembled to honor themselves and their age in paying yet one more tribute to his illustrious and immortal memory—extended a pastoral landscape as sweet and dreamy as any in which Perdita wandered, or Amiens sung. Poetry could not suggest a fairer picture; and, upon these manifold at-tributes of beauty, associations of the loftiest order laid a hallowing charm of imagination, intellect, and sentiment. Those associations, varying for every mind, were, it is needless to say, such as grow out of a subject that is endless in its fertility of suggestion. What was the dom-inant idea they inspired it would be difficult to say; but all who were there present must have recognized, in-stinctively and with delight, the perfect harmony of the surely, could be fitter for doing homage to Shakespeare than the time of power and promise in which he came upon the earth-a symbol of eternal Spring, perpetual in the wild flowers which are not nore brilliant and bounteous than his fancies; in the sleepless spirit of the woods, which is not more subtle than his imagination; in the free winds of heaven which are not more regal than his intellect; and in the high thoughts and hopes, and aspirations of mankind which he perennially invigorates and sustains. No place, surely, could be fitter for such homage than the green heart of this great capital of the most vigorous and hopeful of the nations. The youth of the world is here; and that may well lay its love at the feet of the poet who, more than any man that ever wrote, has contrib-uted to keep alive on earth the immortal youth of heaven. image of that glorious head was revealed to view, awe and triumph must have thrilled to every sensitive heart in the vast assemblage. It was a moment for truly recog-nizing the grandeur of Shakespeare—and that means a moment for being really conscious of the soul's celestial origin and destiny. No wonder that deafening cheers

arose, and that many eyes were dim with tears.

For the unimaginative man, also, the scene of the dedl

cation was full of interest and meaning. Its accessories

were all picturesque; its spirit was vital; its incidents

were inumerous and lively. To these, accordingly, we

pass. A crowd, such as one fancies might have thronged a Roman amphitheater—the great Coliseum itself—was

trees. As early as 12 o'clock it began to congregate—on the smooth-shaven green-sward and all around the boarded and decorated Pavilion. At first, though, it did not seem that the attendance would be very large-for the heavens threatened a little, and sun and shadow fought tegether for the mastery. Little by little, though, the tide poured in. One shower, and that a very light one, fell, at a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and this occasioned a slight stampede. After that, all went well. At 1:20 the seats outside the pavilion the revolutions have appeared in small parties in the vicinity of Camargo, which is the headquarters of the mediately began to settle into place and order. Within who held tickets of admission to the inclosure mani fested, as is usual at such times, less eagerness to arrive early than the seemingly less favored mortals unpro vided with the potent paste-board. The latter, after all, had the "coign of vantage." From the front of the amphitheater, which was thus assigned to the general public, the spectator could contemplate an inclosed arena, tent-shaped, and gayly decorated with flags, having the vailed statue of Shakespeare in its center. the pulpit for the speakers in front of the musicians' gallery at the rear, and seats for 2,000 persons ranged in tiers around. At right and left of the large entrance waved the flags of the United States and Great Britain. On brown and white poles, erected at intervals along the sides of the structure, floated other banners, there were thirty-eight of them-representative of other nations of the world. Between what may be called the balconies and the parquette of the pavilion and odor,-their line of variegated color beautfully broken by large palm-like plants, on decorated pedestals. The benches, both above and below, were crowdedand amongst the crowd, in the soft and clear light, more like that of an English April morning than an American afternoon, could readily be discerned numerous persons of the foremost eminence in every high walk of human activity. A circle of trees, the flags fluttering in their leafy tops, bowered in the under the auspices of some of the most honored men in this community, the statue of Shakespeare was unvailed. One of the oldest and most illustrious poets now living pronounced the inaugural oration, and a commemorative

> the younger bards of the country, was spoken by one of the foremost actors of the age. The dedicatory exercises were commenced, a little after the appointed hour, by a performance of the "King Lear" overture, by Berlioz. This was done by Mr. Theo

ocem, by one of the sweetest and most imaginative of

dore Thomas's excellent band. Judge Daly, rising on the committee stand, at the base of the statue, and very cordially greeted, spoke as fol-

ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION BY JUDGE C. P.

DALY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the early part of the year 1864, Intelligence having been received in this country of

the intention to erect a permanent memorial, both in England and Germany, to commemorate the occurrence, in that year, of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, it occurred to several gentlemen of this city that it would be especially appropriate for us, an English speaking race, to whom the poet's works belonged as a part of the common property of our language, to take part in that movement by erecting here a monument the chief features of which should be the most faithful representation of the poet's person that it might be in the power of the artist to produce. [Applause.] The period, ladies and gentlemen, as you will all reunember, was not, for us, a propitions one. The country was convulsed by a civil war waged for the preservation of the Union. Yet, not withstanding this discouragement, it was resolved to take the mithatory steps, and, on the 23d of April, 1864, the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, a few gentlemen, in the presence of a small concourse of spectators, laid the foundation-stone of the proposed structure with appropriate ceremonies. To Messrs. Booth, Wheatley, Wallack, and Hackett, the latter of whom has not survived to witness and share in the completion of a work in which he took as great an interest—I say that to the efforts of these gentlemen are due the first successful steps taken to secure a permanent fund for the completion of this object. An Executive Committee was formed through whose exertions the requisite amount was raised by voluntary contributions on the part of citizens of New-York. The work was then committed to Mr. John Quiney Adams Ward [applause], an American scuptor (applause), with no restretions, except that he should adhere as closely as possible to the Chandes portrait, the Stratford bust, and the print predixed to the first edition of the poet's works us, an English speaking race, to whom the poos portrait, the Stratford bust, print prefixed to the first edition of the poet's work these being regarded as the most authentic memorials; and how faithfully he has preserved all that they em-bedy, and how successfully he has reproduced the man